

PLYMOUTH

J. G. ROBINSON AND D. R. LOCKE.



ADVERTISER.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER YEAR.

A WEEKLY FAMILY NEWSPAPER--DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, ETC.

Volume I.

Plymouth, Ohio, Saturday Morning, June 24, 1854.

Number 36.

POETRY.

THE BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL.

SONG TO AN OLD IRISH AIR.

Her blue eyes they beam and twinkle,
Her lips have made smiling more fair,
On cheek and on brow there's no wrinkle,
But thousands of curls in her hair.

She's little--you don't wish her taller;
Just half through the teens is her age;
And lady, or baby, to call her,
Were something to puzzle a sage.

Her walk is far better than dancing,
She speaks as another might sing;
And all by an innocent chancing,
Like lambskins and birds in the spring.

Unskill'd in the arts of the city,
She's perfect in natural grace;
She's gentle, and truthful, and witty,
And ne'er spends a thought on her face.

Her face with the fine glow that's in it,
As fresh as an apple tree bloom;
And O! when she comes, in a minute,
Like subasens she brightens the room.

As taking in mind as in feature,
How many will sigh for her sake!
I wonder, the sweet little creature,
What sort of a wife she would make!

Miscellaneous.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The revolution was over. Eight years' conflict had ceased, and the warriors were now to separate forever, turning their weapons into plough-shares, and their camps into workshops. The spectacle, though a sublime and glorious one, was yet attended with sorrowful feelings; for alas! in the remains of that gallant army of patriotic soldiers, now about to disband without pay, without support, stalked poverty and disease. The country had not the means to be grateful.

The details of the condition of many of the officers and soldiers of that period, according to history and oral tradition, were melancholy in the extreme. Possessing no means of paternal inheritance to fall back upon--thrown out of even the perils of the soldier, and hardy fit for any other duty than that of the camp--their situation can better be imagined than described.

A single instance, as a sample of the situation of many of the officers, as related of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may not be amiss. When the main body of the army was disbanded at Newburgh, and the veteran soldiers were bidding a parting farewell to each other, Lieut. Col. Cochran, an aged soldier of the New Hampshire line, remarked with tears in his eyes as he shook hands with the baron:

"For myself I could stand it; but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have no means of removing them."

"Come, come," said the baron, "don't give way thus, I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters."

When the good old soldier left them, their countenances were warm with gratitude--for he left there all he had.

In one of the Rhode Island regiments there were several companies of black troops, who had served through the whole war, and their bravery and discipline were unsurpassed. The baron observed one of these poor negroes on the wharf at Newburgh, apparently in great distress.

"What is the matter, brother soldier?"

"Why, Master Baron, I want a dollar to get home with, now the Congress has no further use for me."

The baron was absent for a few moments, and then returned with a silver dollar which he had borrowed.

"There, it's all I could get. Take it."

The negro received it with joy, hailed a sloop which was passing down the river to New York, and as he reached the deck, took off his hat and said--

"God bless you, Master Baron!"

These are the only single illustrations of the condition of the army at the close of the war. Indeed, Washington had this view at the close of his farewell address to the army at Rocky Hill, in November, 1793:

"And now being about to conclude these my last public orders, to take my ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to the armies I have so long had the honor to command, I can only again offer in their behalf, my recommendations to their country, and my prayer to the God of armies."

May ample justice be done them here, and may the choicest of heaven's favors both here and hereafter, attend those who under divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others.

With these wishes, and this benediction, I am about to retire from service.

The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scenes to me will be closed forever."

The closing of the military scenes I am about to relate.

New York had been occupied by Washington on the 24th of November. A few days afterwards he notified the President of Congress, which body was then in session at Annapolis, in Maryland, that as the war was now closed, he should consider it his duty to proceed thence, and surrender to that body, the commission which he had received from them seven years before.

The morning of the 5th of December, 1785, was a sad and heavy one to the remnant of the American army in the city of New York. The noon of that day was to witness the farewell of Washington--he was to bid adieu to his military comrades forever. The officers who had been with him in solemn counsel, the privates who had fought and bled in the "heavy fight," under his orders, were to hear his commands no longer. The many form and dignified countenance of the "great captain" was henceforth to live in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached, the whole garrison, at the request of Washington himself, was put in motion, and marched down Broad-st., to Francis' tavern, his headquarters. He wished to take leave of private soldiers, alike with officers, and bid them all adieu. His favorite light infantry were drawn up in line facing inward, through Pearl-st., at the foot of Whitehall, where a barque was in readiness to convey him to Powell's Hook.

Within the dinner room of the tavern were gathered the generals and field officers, to take their farewell.

Assembled there, were Knox, Greene, Clinton, Steuben, Gates and others, who had served with him faithfully and truly in the "fated field;" but alas! where were others, that had endured the war with him seven years before? Their bones crumbled in the soil from Canada to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded up his life at Quebec, Wooster fell at Danbury, Woodhull was barbarously murdered while a prisoner at the battle on Long Island, and Mercer fell mortally wounded at Princeton; the brave and chivalric Laurens, after displaying the most heroic courage in the trenches of Yorktown, died in a trifling skirmish in South Carolina; the brave but eccentric Lee was no longer living and Putnam like a helpless child, was stretched upon the bed of sickness. Indeed, the battle field and time, had thinned the ranks which entered with him on the conflict of independence.

Washington entered the room--the hour of separation had come. As he raised his eye and glanced on the faces of those assembled, a tear coursed down his cheek, and his voice was tremulous as he saluted them. Nor was he alone. Men, albeit unused to the melting mood, stood around him, whose hands uplifted to cover their brows, told that the tears, which they in vain attempted to conceal, bespoke the anguish they could not hide.

After a moment's conversation, Washington called for a glass of wine. It was brought to him. Turning to the officers, he thus addressed them:

"With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take my final leave of you, and I most devoutly wish your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. He then raised the glass to his lips, and added, 'I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you if each of you will take me by the hand.'

Gen. Knox, who stood nearest, burst into tears, and advanced, incapable of utterance. Washington grasped him by the hand, and embraced him. The officers came up successively, and took an affectionate leave. No words were spoken, but all was the "silent eloquence of tears."

What were mere words at such a scene? Nothing. It was the feeling of the heart--brilliant though unbroken.

When the last officer had embraced him, Washington left the room, followed by his comrades, and passed through the line of light infantry. His step was slow and measured, head uncovered, and tears flowing thick and fast, as he looked from side to side at the veterans to whom he now bade adieu forever. Shortly after, an event occurred more touching than all the rest. A gigantic soldier who had stood by his side at Tientsen, stepped forth from the ranks and extended his hand:

"Farewell, my beloved general, farewell."

Washington grasped his hand, in convulsive emotion, in both of his. All discipline was now at an end. The officers could not restrain the men as they rushed forward to take Washington by the hand, and the violent sobs and tears of the soldiers told how deeply engraved upon their affections was the love of their commander.

At length Washington reached the barge at Whitehall, and entered it. At the first stroke of the oars he rose, and turning to the companions of his silent, by waving his hat bade them a silent adieu. Their answer was only in tears.

and the officers and men with glistening eyes watched the receding boat till the form of their noble commander was lost sight of in the distance.

NAPOLEON.

Napoleon's mighty shade rests there;

On Saint Helena's shore he died;
Ambition all dissolved in air,
And phantom glories by his side.

Who can write the epitaph of that man of Destiny? Passes his mighty spirit from earth forever, and lo! the artillery of nature roars forth his funeral dirge; the storm cloud rains tears of sorrow over fallen ambition, while the lightning spear of the Almighty engraved on the annals of Napoleon--"All is vanity."

On a bleak and lonely islet of the dark rolling ocean, the great Desolator of kingdoms ended his eventful days. He who recklessly deluged the fertile plains of the fairest portion of our globe, with the blood of his slaughtered sons, rested awhile on that barren spot, as one not to be remembered. The mighty imperial exile, who had made monarch's tremble in their capitol, resigned himself to his sad fate, with all the sternness of a true hero, and laughed to scorn his insulting captors. Immured in that little prison, the principal of Alibon's empire he was yet, truly the last dread captive of millions in war. But the mighty exile's epitaph is written--

"There he lies"

He who made the fairest part of the world a wilderness and destroyed the cities thereof, lies where all the kings of earth, even all of them lie in their glory.

With all the firmness and perseverance which exalted science gives, the boy of Corsica rose to the highest pinnacle of worldly ambition; he arose, and still aspiring, by aspiring fell.

Napoleon's sun rose with blood red battle storms. As a poor boy he first wandered in the streets of Paris. Soon afterwards he appears a pale strapping in the drawing-room. Next, an assistant leader of the great artillery at Toulon--Then, general of the armies of Italy, he crossed the snow-capped Alps, and fights the memorable battles of Lodi, Arcola and Marengo.

The infuriated Frenchmen follow their general, Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Eylau tell of the presence of the terrible invader. Russia, now, falls for a moment into his power, and is saved, only because the blast of Boreas and snow fights her battles for her.

Leipzig at length beheld under her walls the three days combat, which resulted in the first fall of the hitherto invincible marauder, who is exiled to Elba, a petty island of the Mediterranean.

Like a meteor of war, he appears once more, on the plains of far-famed Waterloo, to find the charm of his invincibility broken forever. He is now sent an exile to the rock-bound islet of St. Helena, to escape no more.

"Sic transit gloria mundi!"

So thought the mighty exile, as he stood on the shore of the sea-girt prison. Such was the end of glories won on ever-memorable battle plains.

Such was the setting of that sun which was to rise, now, no more forever. Napoleon slept soundly in the land he loved--the land of his ambition--for France. He sleeps to wake not till the last trumpet wakes the dead.

All men need truth as they need water; wise men are as high ground where the springs rise. Ordinary men are the lower grounds which their waters nourish.

The triumphs of truth are most glorious, chiefly because they are the most bloodless of victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of saved, not of the slain.

W. Smead, Esq., the Cincinnati banker, has made a donation of \$1000 to the Washington National Monument.

I have a regard, said Titmarsh, for every man on board that ship, from the captain down to the crew--down even to the cook, with tatooed arms, sweating among the saucepans in the galley, who used (with a touching affection) to send us locks of his hair in the soup.

At a social party, where humorous definitions was one of the games of the evening, the question was put, "What is religion?" "Religion," replied one of the party, famous as a man of business and a man of wit--"religion is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy."

Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists--in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who never loved a friend or labored to make a friend happy.

You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there, which has no bottom. The more you draw from it the more clear and plentiful it will be.

Agricultural.

CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS.

The want of some system of classifying soils has long been felt. The arbitrary terms in common use convey no definite idea of the subject. A writer in the Farmer's Magazine recommends a classification based on analysis. We are not prepared to say that this mode is at present practicable, but it is at least worthy of attention. His plan is as follows:

1. Siliceous soils, containing from 90 to 95 per cent. of sand. These would be divided on the same principle, into blowing sand, coarse sand, good agricultural sand, and calcareous sand.

2. Loamy soils, 70 to 90 per cent. of sand, separable by washing, subdivided into coarse sandy loam, fine sandy loam, clay and calcareous loam.

3. Clayey Soils, with 40 to 70 per cent. of sand; divided into clay loam, clay and calcareous clay.

Each of these soils, termed calcareous sand, calcareous loam, &c., contains 5 per cent. of lime.

Marley soils constitute a fourth group, in which the proportion of lime ranges between five and twenty per cent., and are divided into sandy marls, loamy marls, and clayey marls.

Calcareous soils contain more than 20 per cent. of lime. They are divided into sandy calcareous, loamy calcareous, and clayey calcareous. While in calcareous sands, clay and loams, the proportion of lime does not exceed 5 per cent.

The difference of composition denoted by difference of name is similar to the sulphates and sulphites of chemical nomenclature, which contain different proportions of sulphuric acid.

According to the quantity of pebbly fragments yielded by a square yard, or by a cubic foot of the soil, they may be designated gravels or gravelly sands, loams, and clays.

Vegetable soils vary from the common garden mould, which contains from 5 to 10 per cent. of vegetable matter, to the peaty soil, in which the organic matter is about 60 to 70 per cent. They will be vegetable sands, loams, clays, &c.

Considered geologically, soils may be classed in three groups:

1. Local soils, or those derived exclusively from the debris of the rock on which they rest mixed with materials of other rock.

2. Erratic soils containing the unaltered materials of several, and in many cases distinct formations, transported by currents of water, which, at the close of what is called the tertiary period of geology, acted irrespectively of the present lines of drainage and sea levels.

3. Alluvial soils, composed of finely divided matter, transported and deposited by rivers and tidal currents, in subordination to the existing levels and lines of drainage.

The Medical properties or effects of green ice are not generally known.

The eaters of this salad take a portion of a narcotic substance similar in its properties to opium, which it contains, and any one will discover that his head is affected, after indulging freely in the article. Eaten at night, it causes sleep; eaten during the day, it soothes, calms, and allays the tendency to nervous irritability.

GRATE VINES.--Prune grapes in November, but never in the spring. In summer, as soon as the grapes set, pinch off all the shoots, three eyes beyond the fruit. These will sprout again, and must again be pinched off, three eyes beyond the junction. Again they will sprout. Let these young shoots grow, and when the insects come, they will eat those tender twigs and let the rest alone. Never cut off leaves to let the sun in to ripen the fruit; it will ripen faster with than without the leaves. In summer, grapes vines stop growing. Feed them with weak guano water, and two days after with weak potash water. This will give more fruit and better flavor. Grape vines are rank feeders; so are raspberries and blackberries. The best food for strawberries is tannic acid. It gives them a rich flavor. All the flavor of strawberries is on the outside.

PEACH WORMS.--Mrs. Thompson, of Burlington, Vt., who is one of the best horticulturalists there, that she had succeeded in getting rid of the peach worm by wrapping a black cloth around the tree next to the ground, under which the worms locate without boring into the wood, and by removing the cloth they are exposed and easily killed.

WASH FOR TREES.--Heat one pound of sal soda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in a gallon of water. It will take off moss and dead bark, and kill all the insects on fruit trees or grape vines.

Laws of Ohio.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT
Supplementary to an act entitled, "An act to amend an act to provide for the organization of Cities and Incorporated Villages," passed March 11, 1853.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful for the city council of any city in which a Gas Company has been, or may be hereafter established, to fix from time to time, by ordinance, the minimum price at which such company shall require such company to furnish gas to the citizens or public buildings of such city, or for the purpose of lighting the streets, alleys, and public grounds thereof, for any period not exceeding ten years, and from and after the assent of said company, to such ordinance, by a written acceptance thereof, filed in the clerk's office of such city, it shall not be lawful for said city council to require the said company to furnish gas to the citizens, public buildings, public grounds, or public lamps of such city, at a less price during the period of time agreed on, not exceeding ten years, as aforesaid; Provided, that this act shall not operate to impair or affect any contract heretofore made between any city and any Gas Light, or Gas Light and Coke Company.

Sec. 2. That the city council of such city may, at any time after the default mentioned in the thirty-first section of the act to which this is supplementary, by ordinance, permit such gas company to use and occupy the streets of such city for the purpose of lighting the same, and furnishing gas to the citizens and public buildings.

Sec. 3. That any temporary failure to furnish gas shall not operate as a forfeiture, under the thirty-second section of the act to which this is supplementary, unless such failure shall be by the neglect or misconduct of such Gas Light or Gas Light and Coke Company; Provided, that such company shall, without unnecessary delay, repair the injury, and continue to supply such gas.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. MYERS,
President of the Senate.

April 5, 1854.

AN ACT
To amend an act entitled, "An act to fix and provide for the terms of the District Court in the several counties of the First Circuit, being composed of the second and third Common Pleas Districts of Ohio, and to legalize the acts of the said District Court held in Montgomery County."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

That Sec. 1st of an act entitled an act to fix and provide for the term of the District Court in the several counties of the 1st Circuit, being composed of the second and third Common Pleas District of Ohio, passed February 19, A. D. 1853, be so amended as to read, [Sec. 1.] That the terms of the District Court shall be held in the several counties of the second and third Common Pleas District of Ohio, as follows:

Second Common Pleas District.
In the county of Butler on the 9th day of May.

In the county of Preble on the 19th day of May.

In the county of Drake on the 25th day of May.

In the county of Miami on the 30th day of May.

In the county of Montgomery on the 6th day of June.

In the county of Champaign on the 20th day of June.

In the county of Clark on the 23d day of June.

In the county of Warren on 27th day of June.

In the county of Clinton on the 6th day of July.

In the county of Greene on the 11th day of July.

Sec. 2. That the acts and proceedings of the District Court held in Dayton, Montgomery county, on the 6th of June, A. D. 1853, be and the same are hereby declared valid, and in full force and authority of law.

Sec. 3. That Sec. 1st of an act entitled an act "to fix and provide for the terms of the District Courts in the several counties of the First Circuit; being composed of the second and third Common Pleas Districts of Ohio, be and the same is hereby repealed.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT LEE,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

May 1st, 1854.

AN ACT
Supplementary to an act to provide for the creation and regulation of Incorporated Companies in the State of Ohio, passed May 1st, 1853.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

That a majority of the Directors of each and every railroad company, organized under the law of this State, elected after the passage of this act, shall be residents of the State of Ohio.

Sec. 2. That the offices of the president, secretary and treasurer, of every such railroad company, shall be established and kept at some place on the line of their respective road, within this State; and a record of all the proceedings of any such railroad company, shall be kept at such office or offices, and open at all reasonable hours for the inspection of any stockholder of such company.

Sec. 3. That said Directors shall be liable to the stockholder, in their individual capacity, for any damages they may sustain, by reason of the negligence, mismanagement, or unfaithfulness in the discharge of their duties as Directors; Provided, that any such directors may exonerate himself, by entering his protest upon the record, against any act from which injury is feared, and forthwith publishing the same in the newspaper in which are usually published the notices of dividends by said company.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT LEE,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

May 1st, 1854.

AN ACT
Amendatory to an act to provide for the relief of the poor, passed March 14, 1853.
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

"That any person or persons, other than those hereinafter provided for, who shall reside one year in any township in this State, shall be considered as having gained a legal settlement in such township, legally brought into this State, shall obtain a legal settlement in the township where such servant or apprentice shall serve his or her master or mistress one

or plank, as one or the other material may be the most convenient for such part of the road. Provided, such alteration shall not impair the utility of said road or render it less valuable to the traveling public.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. MYERS,
President of the Senate.

April 2, 1854.

AN ACT
To amend section forty-nine of the code of civil procedure of the state of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

"That section forty-nine of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of Ohio, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows: Sec. 49. An action against the owner of a line of mail stages, or of horse coaches, for an injury to person or property, upon the road or line or upon a liability as carrier, and any action against a Railroad Company, may be brought in any county through, or into which such road or line passes, and said original section forty-nine is hereby repealed.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT LEE,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

May 1st, 1854.

AN ACT
To provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of General Simon Kenton.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio:

That R. H. Cheatham of Logan county, William A. Adams of Hamilton county, Baitel Harrison of Fayette county, Anthony Casad of Logan, and John A. Corwin of Champaign counties, are hereby appointed commissioners, to remove from their place of interment, in Logan county, the remains of the late Simon Kenton, deceased, and to inter the same at such place as may be determined on, and with the advice and consent of the surviving relations of said deceased, now residing in the counties of Logan, Champaign and Clark; and said commissioners are hereby authorized and required to cause to be erected over the remains so to be interred, a suitable monument, with such inscription, as may be by them determined on; said commissioners shall perform their duties without compensation, and in case any one of said commissioners shall die, or refuse to act, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the Governor.

Sec. 2. The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to erect said monument, and carry into effect the provisions of this act, to be drawn from the treasury, when necessary to pay expenses and liabilities actually incurred by virtue of this act, to be certified by a majority of the commissioners, and drawn on the warrant of the Auditor of State.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT LEE,
President of the Senate pro tem.

May 1st, 1854.

AN ACT
Supplementary to an act to provide for the creation and regulation of Incorporated Companies in the State of Ohio, passed May 1st, 1853.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

That a majority of the Directors of each and every railroad company, organized under the law of this State, elected after the passage of this act, shall be residents of the State of Ohio.

Sec. 2. That the offices of the president, secretary and treasurer, of every such railroad company, shall be established and kept at some place on the line of their respective road, within this State; and a record of all the proceedings of any such railroad company, shall be kept at such office or offices, and open at all reasonable hours for the inspection of any stockholder of such company.

Sec. 3. That said Directors shall be liable to the stockholder, in their individual capacity, for any damages they may sustain, by reason of the negligence, mismanagement, or unfaithfulness in the discharge of their duties as Directors; Provided, that any such directors may exonerate himself, by entering his protest upon the record, against any act from which injury is feared, and forthwith publishing the same in the newspaper in which are usually published the notices of dividends by said company.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT LEE,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

May 1st, 1854.

AN ACT
To provide for the distribution of Swan's Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,

That the Secretary of State, be and is hereby authorized and directed to distribute, in the same manner as the general laws are now by law distributed, Derby's New Revised Edition of Swan's Statutes of Ohio, in the following manner:

"To each Judge of every Court of Record, and to each Clerk thereof, each Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, County Treasurer, County Surveyor, County Recorder, Prosecuting Attorney, Auditor of the County, Board of Directors of any County Infirmary, and each Township Clerk, one copy; and the State officers as follows: To the Governor for his own use one copy, and for exchange with States with whom this State is accustomed to exchange copies of laws, such number as may be required for that purpose; to the Auditor of State four, to the Treasurer of State two, to the Attorney General one, to the State Librarian five copies for the use of the Library; and to each member of the Board of Public Works, and each Superintendent of the Benevolent Institutions of the State, one copy."

The remaining copies, if any, be preserved in the State Library, for public use; and if the number now ordered be insufficient for the foregoing distribution, the said Secretary of State shall order such additional copies as may be necessary, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of State to contract for copies of a new revised edition of Swan's Statutes of Ohio," passed April 13th, 1854.

Sec. 2. The copies herein ordered to be distributed to officers, shall be preserved by them and delivered to their successors in office.

F. C. LE BLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ROBERT LEE,
President of the Senate, pro tem.

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